

REMARKS

Claims 1-27 are cancelled. Claims 28-30, 32-46, 50-56, and 60-64 are withdrawn. Claims 31, 47-49, 57-59, and 65-79 are pending. By this amendment, claim 57 is amended. No new matter is introduced. Reconsideration and issuance of a notice of allowance is respectfully requested.

The January 29, 2003 Office Action states that claims 31, 47-49, and 67-69 are allowed.

On page 2 of the January 29, 2003 Office Action, claims 57-59 and 65-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. As discussed below, claim 57 is amended to overcome this rejection.

On page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner contends that Applicants' citation of the New Oxford American Dictionary, Oxford Press (2001) on page 4 (third paragraph) of the amendment filed on August 15, 2002, is improper because the filing date of the application is October 27, 1997. Accordingly, the Examiner stated that it is improper to cite a dictionary published in the year 2001 as evidence for terms utilized in an application filed prior to the year 2001.

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner. On October 16, 2002, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued its opinion in *Texas Digital Systems, Inc. v. Telegenix, Inc.*, 308 F.3d 1193 (Fed. Cir. 2002). That case is now considered a leading case on the use of dictionaries to construe claim language. In that case, the court held that it is the issue date of the patent that is relevant to determining the use of a dictionary in construing language in a claim. In that case the court stated:

When a patent is granted prosecution is concluded, the intrinsic record is fixed, and the public is placed on notice of its allowed claims. Dictionaries, encyclopedias, and treatises, publicly available at the time the patent is issued (*emphasis added*), are objective resources that serve as reliable sources of information on the established meanings that would have been attributed to the terms of the claims by those of skill in the art. Such references are unbiased reflections of common understanding not influenced by expert testimony or events subsequent to the fixing of the intrinsic record by the grant of the patent, not colored by the motives of the parties, and not inspired by litigation. ...

308 F.3d at 1202-03

However, whether or not the issue date of the patent or the filing date of the patent application is used, the dictionary meanings of the terms “managing” and “monitoring” are the same. In the Tenth Edition of Merriam Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary “managing” is defined as “to exercise executive, administrative, and supervisory direction of ...” “Monitoring” is defined as “to watch, keep track of, or check ...” These entries are attached hereto as Exhibit A. Applicants submit that these meanings in the Merriam Webster’s Dictionary, which bears a copyright of 1995, set forth the same meanings as the Oxford Dictionary previously cited by Applicants.

Accordingly, Applicants submit that the term “CPU manages and monitors the digital logic component” is supported by the disclosure.

The Examiner now agrees that the CPU manages the combining process. However, the Examiner contends that the disclosure does not support the CPU managing the serializer. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection, but have amended claim 57. Thus, the rejection is moot. Applicants, however, want to make it clear that this amendment is submitted without them in any way agreeing that the Examiner’s position has any merit, without abandoning the subject matter and without dedicating such subject matter to the public. Applicants specifically reserve the right to file a continuation or any other form of application to obtain all appropriate claim coverage to which they are entitled.

Should the Examiner determine that anything further is necessary to place the application in condition for allowance, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the Applicants undersigned representative at the telephone number listed below.

Appl. No. 08/958,088

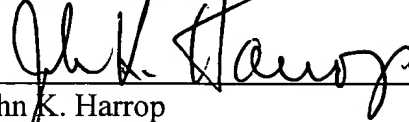
Amendment dated September 8, 2003

Reply to Notice Of Non-Compliant Amendment of August 6, 2003

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees, or credit any overpayment, caused by this filing to Deposit Account Number 50-0897.

Dated: September 8, 2003

Respectfully submitted,



John K. Harrop

Registration No. 41,817

ANDREWS & KURTH L.L.P.

1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Suite 300

Washington, D.C. 20006

Telephone: (202) 662-2700

Fax: (202) 662-2739

Enclosure: Exhibit A



Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

ie Preface to
n-Webster's



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

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1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

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Abbreviation:

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Tenth Edition principal copyright 1993


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— used intersectionally to express intensity of feeling (~, what a game)
2 a: **INDIVIDUAL PERSON** (a ~ could get killed there) **b**: the individual who can fulfill or who has been chosen to fulfill one's requirements (she's your ~) **3 a**: a feudal tenant: **VASSAL** **b**: an adult male servant **c pl**: the working force as distinguished from the employer and usu. the management **4 a**: one of the distinctive objects moved by each player in various board games **b**: one of the players on a team **5**: an alumnus or of student at a college or university (a Bowdoin ~) **6 Christian Science**: the compound idea of infinite Spirit: the spiritual image and likeness of God: the full representation of Mind **7 often cap**: **POLICE** (when I heard the siren, I knew it was the Man — Amer. Speech) **8 often cap**: the white establishment: white society (surprise that any black... should take on so about The Man — Peter Goldman) **9**: one extremely fond of or devoted to something specified (strictly a vanilla ice cream ~) — **man-less** \ˈmæn-ləs/ **adj** — **man-like** \ˈjɪk-/ **adj** — **as one man**: with the agreement and consent of all: **UNANIMOUSLY** — **one's own man**: free from interference or control: **INDEPENDENT** — **to a man**: without exception
man **v** **managed**; **man-ning** (12c) **1 a**: to supply with people (as for service) (~ a fleet) **b**: to station members of a ship's crew at (~ the capstan) **c**: to serve in the force or complement of (well ~ the concession stand while you sell tickets) **2**: to accustom (as a hawk) to humans and the human environment **3**: to furnish with strength or powers of resistance: **BRACE**
mana-na \ˈmā-nə/ **n** [of Polynesian origin; akin to Hawaiian & Maori *mana mana*] (ca. 1843) **1**: the power of the elemental forces of nature embodied in an object or person **2**: moral authority: **PRESTIGE**
man-about-town \ˈmæn-ə-ˈbaʊt-ˈtaʊn/ **n pl** **men-about-town** \ˈmæn-ə-ˈ(1734): a worldly and socially active man
man-a-cle \ˈmæn-i-kəl/ **n** [ME *manicle*, fr. MF, fr. L *manicula*, dim. of *manus* hand — more at **MANUAL**] (14c) **1**: a shackle for the hand or wrist: **HANDCUFF** — **usu.** used in pl. **2**: something used as a restraint
manacle **v** **man-a-cled**; **man-a-cling** \-kɪŋ/ (14c) **1**: to confine (the hands) with manacles **2**: to make fast or secure: **BIND**; broadly: to restrain from movement, progress, or action **syn** see **HAMPER**
man-age \ˈmæn-nj/ **v** **man-aged**; **man-aging** [It *maneggiare*, fr. *mano* hand, fr. *man* **v** (1561)] **1**: to handle or direct with a degree of skill: as **a**: to **HUSBAND** (*managed his resources carefully*) **c**: to treat with care: **MANAGE** (*managed his administrative*) **d**: to exercise executive, administrative, and supervisory direction of (~ a business) (~ a bond issue) (~ a baseball team) **2**: to work upon or try to alter for a purpose (~ the press) (~ stress) **3**: to succeed in accomplishing: **CONTRIVE** (*managed to escape from prison*) **4**: to direct the professional career of (an agency that ~s entertainers) ~ **vi** **1 a**: to direct or carry on business or affairs; **also**: to direct a baseball team **b**: to admit of being carried on **2**: to achieve one's purpose **syn** see **CONDUCT**
manage **n** [It *maneggio* management, training of a horse, fr. *maneggiare*] (ca. 1587) **archaic**: the action and paces of a trained riding horse **b**: the schooling or handling of a horse **c**: a riding school **2 obs**: **MANAGEMENT**
man-age-able \ˈmæn-i-jə-bəl/ **adj** (1598) : capable of being managed
man-age-abil-ity \ˈmæn-i-jə-ˈbi-l-i-ti/ **n** — **man-age-able-ness** \ˈmæn-i-jə-bəl-nəs/ **n** — **man-age-ably** \-bəl/ **adv**
man-age-ment \ˈmæn-nj-mənt/ **n** (1598) **1**: the act or art of managing: the conducting or supervising of something (as a business) **2**: judicious use of means to accomplish an end **3**: the collective body of those who manage or direct an enterprise — **man-age-men-tal** \ˈmæn-nj-mən-təl/ **adj**
man-ager \ˈmæn-i-jər/ **n** (1588) : one that manages: as **a**: a person who conducts business or household affairs **b**: a person whose work or profession is management **c** (1) : a person who directs a team or athlete (2) : a student who in scholastic or collegiate sports supervises equipment and records under the direction of a coach — **man-a-ge-ri-al** \ˈmæn-ə-ˈjir-i-əl/ **adj** — **man-a-ge-ri-al-ly** \-ē-ri-əl/ **adv** — **man-ager-ship** \ˈmæn-i-jər-ˈʃɪp/ **n**
man-ager-ess \ˈmæn-i-jər-əs/ **n** (1797) : a woman who is a manager
man-aging editor **n** (1865) : an editor in executive and supervisory charge of all editorial activities of a publication (as a newspaper)
man-a-na \ˈmæn-ˈyā-nə/ **n** [Sp, lit., tomorrow, fr. (assumed) VL *maneana*, fr. fern. of *maneans* early, fr. L *mane* early in the morning] (1845) : an indefinite time in the future
mañana **adv** (1879) : at an indefinite time in the future
man ape **n** (ca. 1864) **1**: **GREAT APE** **2**: any of various fossil primates intermediate in characters between recent humans and the great apes
Man-nas-seh \ˈmæn-ˈna-sə/ **n** [Heb *Mənaṣṣeh*] **1**: a son of Joseph and the traditional eponymous ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel **2**: a king of Judah reigning in the 7th century B.C. and noted for his attempt to establish polytheism
man-at-arms \ˈmæn-ət-ˈɑrmz/ **n pl** **men-at-arms** \ˈmæn-ə- (1581) : **SOLDIER**; esp. a heavily armed and usu. mounted soldier
man-a-tee \ˈmæn-ə-ti/ **n** [Sp *manatí*] (1555) : any of a genus (*Trichechus*) of chiefly tropical aquatic herbivorous mammals that differ from the related dugong esp. in having the tail rounded
Man-ches-ter terrier \ˈmæn-ˈtʃes-tər-, ˈtʃə-stər-/ **n** [*Manchester*, England] (1891) : any of a breed of small short-haired black-and-tan terriers developed in England
man-child \ˈmæn-ˈtʃɪld/ **n pl** **men-child** \ˈmæn-ˈtʃɪld-ˈdrən/ (14c) : a male child: **SON**
man-chi-neel \ˈmæn-ˈtʃi-neɪ/ **n** [F *mancinella*, fr. Sp *manzanilla*, fr. dim. of *manzana* apple] (1630) : a poisonous tropical American tree (*Hippomane mancinella*) of the spurge family having a blistering milky juice and apple-shaped fruit
Man-chu \ˈmæn-ˈtʃʊ-, mæn-/ **n pl** **Manchu** or **Manchus** (1697) **1**: a member of an indigenous people of Manchuria who conquered China and established a dynasty there in 1644 **2**: the Tungusic language of the Manchu people — **Manchu** **adj**
man-ci-ple \ˈmæn(t)-sə-pəl/ **n** [ME, fr. ML *mancipium* office of steward, fr. L act of purchase, fr. *mancip-*, *manceps* purchaser — more at



manatee



manatee

EMANCIPATE] (13c) : a steward or purveyor esp. for a college or m
tery
-mancy *n* comb form [ME -mancie, fr. OF, fr. L -mantia, fr.
-mantia, fr. *mantia*, fr. *mantis* diviner, prophet — more at *man-*
: divination (oneiromancy)
Man-dae-an \ˈmæn-dē-ən\ *n* [Mandaean *mandayyā* having knowl
(1875) 1 : a member of a Gnostic sect of the lower Tigris and E
tes regions 2 : a form of Aramaic found in documents writ
Mandaean — Mandaean *adj*
man-da-la \ˈmæn-də-lə\ *n* [Skt *mandala* circle] (1859) 1 : a Hin
Buddhist graphic symbol of the universe; *specific* : a circle enclos
square with a deity on each side 2 : a graphic and often sym
pattern usu. in the form of a circle divided into four separate
or bearing a multiple projection of an image — *man-dal-ic* \ˈmæn-
lik\ *adj*
man-da-mus \ˈmæn-də-məs\ *n* [L. *we enjoin*, fr. *mandare*] (151
writ issued by a superior court commanding the performance of a
ified official act or duty
Man-dan \ˈmæn-dən, -dɒn\ *n*, *pl* Mandan or Mandans (1805)
member of an American Indian people of the Missouri River Va
No. Dakota 2 : the Siouan language of the Mandans
man-da-rin \ˈmæn-də-ˈrɪn\ *n* [Pg *mandarin*, fr. Malay *mǎndarīn*
Skt *mantrin* counselor, fr. *mantra* counsel — more at MANTRA] (1
1 : a : a public official in the Chinese Empire of any of nine su
grades b (1) : a pedantic official (2) : BURAUCRAT c : a pers
position and influence often in intellectual or literary circles; esp.
elder and often traditionalist or reactionary member of the court and the
cap a : a form of spoken Chinese used by the court and the
classes of the Empire b : the group of closely related Chinese dia
that are spoken in about four fifths of the country and have a stan
variety centering about Beijing 3 [F *mandarin*; prob. fr. the color
prob. fr. *mandarin* mandarin, fr. Pg *mandarin* orange (*Citrus reticulata*)
mandarin's robes] a : a small spiny orange tree (*Citrus reticulata*)
southeastern Asia with yellow to reddish orange loose-rinded fru
also : a derivative of this tree developed in cultivation by artif
lection or hybridization b : the fruit of a mandarin — *man-da-*
\ˈmæn-də-ˈrɪn-ɪk\ *adj* — *man-da-rin-ism* \ˈmæn-də-ˈrɪn-ɪz-əm\ *n*
2 *mandarin* *adj* (1604) 1 : of, relating to, or typical of a mandarin
graces] 2 : marked by polished orate complexity of language
prose)
man-da-rin-ate \ˈmæn-də-ˈrɪn-ə-tē\ *n* [prob. 1 : *Fr. mandarinat*, fr.
darin mandarin, fr. Pg *mandarin*] (ca. 1741) 1 : the office or
a mandarin 2 : a body of mandarins 3 : rule by mandarins
mandarin collar *n* (1947) : a narrow stand-up collar usu. of
front
mandarin orange *n* (1771) : MANDARIN 3
man-da-tary \ˈmæn-də-ˈter-i-ə\ *n*, *pl* -tar-ies (15c) : MANDATORY
-man-date \ˈmæn-dā-tē\ *n* [MF & L; MF *mandat*, fr. L *mandat*
neut. of *mandatus*, pp. of *mandare* to entrust, enjoin, prob. fr. *man-*
manus hand + *-dere* to put — more at MANUAL DO] (1501) 1 :
authoritative command; esp. : a formal order from a superior
official to an inferior one 2 : an authorization to act given to a
sentative (accepted the ~ of the people) 3 : a : an order or
sion granted by the League of Nations to a member nation for
tablishment of a responsible government over a former German
or other conquered territory b : a mandated territory
2 *mandate* *vi* *man-dat-ed*; *man-dat-ing* (1919) 1 : to admini
DER (as a territory) under a mandate 2 : to make mandatory
ASSIGN; also : DIRECT, REQUIRE
man-da-tor \ˈmæn-də-tər\ *n* (1681) : one that gives a mandate
1 *man-da-to-ry* \ˈmæn-də-tor-ē, -tər-ə\ *adj* (1576) 1 : consti
constituting a command : OBLIGATORY (~ retirement age) 2 :
relating to or holding a League of Nations mandate — *man-da-*
-tōr-ē-lē, -tōr-ə\ *adv*
2 *mandatory* *n*, *pl* -ries (1661) : one given a mandate; esp. : a
holding a mandate from the League of Nations
man-day \ˈmæn-də\ *n* (1925) : a unit of one day's work by one
Man-de \ˈmæn-də, mæn-ˈ\ *n* (1883) 1 : MANDINGO 2 : a branch
Niger-Congo language family spoken primarily in Sierra Leone
ria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, and Burkina Faso
man-dible \ˈmæn-də-bəl\ *n* [MF, fr. LL *mandibula*, fr. L *man-*
chew; prob. akin to Gk *masasthai* to chew] (15c) 1 : a : JAW
lower jaw consisting of a single bone or of completely fused
: the lower jaw with its investing soft parts c : either the
lower segment of the bill of a bird 2 : any of various inver
mouthparts serving to hold or bite food materials; esp. : either
of the anterior pair of mouth appendages of an arthropod occu
ing strong biting jaws — *man-dib-u-lar* \ˈmæn-di-byə-lər-
man-dib-u-late -lɔr\ *adj*
Man-din-go \ˈmæn-dɪn-ˈɡo\ *n*, *pl* Mandingo or Manding
Mandingos (1623) 1 : a member of a people of western A
tering in the area of the upper Niger valley 2 : the langua
Mandingo people
man-din-ka \ˈmæn-dɪn-kə\ *n*, *pl* Mandinka or Man-
dinkas (1939) : MALINKÉ
man-di-o-ca \ˈmæn-dē-ˈo-kə\ *var* of MANIOC
man-do-la \ˈmæn-də-lə\ *n* [It, fr. F *mandore*, modif. of
LL *mandura* 3-stringed lute — more at BANDO] (1758)
(1758) : a 16th and 17th century lute that is the ances-
tor of the smaller mandolin
man-do-lin \ˈmæn-də-lɪn, -mæn-dɪ-ən\ *n* [It *mandolino*, dim.
of *mandola*] (1707) 1 : a musical instrument of the
lute family that has a usu. pear-shaped body and fretted
neck and four to six pairs of strings 2 *usu* *mando-*
line [F, fr. It *mandolino* mandolin] : a kitchen utensil
with blade for slicing and shredding — *man-do-lin-ist*
\ˈmæn-də-lɪ-nɪst\ *n*
man-dra-go-rs \ˈmæn-drə-ˈɡə-rə\ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. L
mandragora, fr. Gk] (bef. 12c) : MANDRAKE 1
man-drake \ˈmæn-drāk\ *n* [ME, prob. alter. of *man-*
dragora] (14c) 1 : a : a Mediterranean herb (*Man-*
dragora officinarum) of the nightshade family with
green-lvs., yellowish or purple flowers, and a large

turned root traditionally credited
 a mandrake formerly used esp
 as a narcotic and soporific
 also man-drill /man-
 1 a: a usu. tapered or
 into a hole in a piece of w
 a metal bar that serves as a c
 may be cast, molded, forged, be
 and bearings on which a tool (as
 man-drill /man-drill/ n (prob.
 fr. *Papio spinrix* syn. *Mandrill*)
 Congo River with the male havin
 /man/ n (ME, fr. OE *man*
 in lace) (bef. 12c) 1: long an
 and head of some mammals (as
 a person's head — *maned*)
 man-eater /man-ē-tər/ n (160
 appetite for human flesh: as
 GREAT WHITE SHARK — *cat*
 c: a large feline (as a lion)
 feeding on human flesh — *ma*
 wolf n (1903): a yellow
 inhabiting So. America
 on the nape and lower legs
 also ma-negé /ma-
 to training of a horse — mor
 nish horsemanship and fo
 nship or of training horses
 man- /mä-näs, 'mä-nēz/ n pl
 the ancient Roman dead honor-
 orated or appeared spirit of a
 /ma-nü-ve/ n (1758) fr. ML *manu*
 done by hand, fr. L *manu*
 (1758) 1: a military
 training exercise; esp: an e
 involving military and naval
 used in pl. 2: a procedure
 physical movement 3 a
 an intended and controlled v
 in the operation of an airpl
 tical end b: an adroit and c
 ing trickery and deception *syn*
 overver vb *ma-neuvered*:
 /mä-v-rin/ n (1777) 1 a: t
 tactics in order to secure a
 changes in direction and positio
 schemes: SCHEME ~ vi 1: t
 to manage into or out of a p
 to guide with adroitness and c
 result of skillful management
 /mä-ve, 'nyü-, 'nyüv-rä/ n
 /'nyüv-rä/ adj — *ma-ne*
 for-man /man-ər-man/ n
 Friday n (*Friday*, servant
 Defoe) (1887) an offic
 right-hand man
 /man-fəl/ adj (14c): ha
 /man-fül- /-fä-/ adv
 /mä-gə-bei/ 'mä-gə- /be-/ n f
 Madagascar) (1774): any of a
 African monkeys
 man- comb form [G *Mangan*,
 /mä-nä/ 'mä-gə-nät/ n (11
 the anion MnO₂: 2: MANGANI
 /mä-nē- /mä-gə-nēz, -nē-
 manganese dioxide) (1783): a gr
 element that resembles iron
 — *man-ga-ne-sian* /mä-p-
 manganese dioxide n (1882): a
 as an oxidizing agent, as a d
 and ceramics
 /mä-gə-nē- /mä-gə-nēk, mä-
 derived from manganese; esp: c
 three or six
 /mä-gə-nit- /mä-gə-nit/ n (18
 184) that is a hydroxide of mang
 of various unstable salts m
 with a base
 /mä-nə- /mä-nəz/ adj (1842):
 containing this element
 /mä-nj/ n [alter. of ME
 /mä-nj- /mä-nj- / (1340): any of
 marked esp. by eczematous:
 domestic animals or someti
 mite — compare SARCOPT
 /mä-gəl/ 'mä-gəl/ n [short for
 to reddish orange beet ext
 /mä-wür-zel /-wür-zəl/ n (1767)
 /mä-wür-zel/ n (*Wurzel* root) (1767)
 /mä-nj- /mä-nj- / n [ME *man*
 to eat, fr. L *manducare* v
 to chew — *more* at M
 a whale designed to hold feed
 /mä-gəl/ 'mä-gəl/ vi *man-gle*
 /mä-gəl/ (15c) 1: to injure wit
 or crushing (people)
 to injure, or make incoh
 beyond recognition)
 /mä-gəl/ n [D *mangel*, fr. G, fr.
 1. *manganum*] (1774): a
 between heated rollers

Mongolian *n* (1846) 1 a: the language of the Mongol people b: a family of Altaic languages that includes the languages of the Mongols and the Kalmucks 2 a: MONGOL 1 b: a person of Mongoloid racial stock c: a native or inhabitant of Mongolia
Mongolian gerbil *n* (1948): a gerbil (*Meriones unguiculatus*) of Mongolia and northern China that has an external resemblance to a rat. has a high capacity for temperature regulation, and is used as an experimental laboratory animal

Mon-gol-ic *mān-gā-lik, mān-adj* (1834): MONGOLOID 1
Mon-gol-ism *mān-gā-ji-zam n* (1900): DOWN'S SYNDROME
Mon-gol-oid *mān-gā-joid adj* (1868) 1: of, constituting, or characteristic of a major racial stock native to Asia as classified according to physical features (as the presence of an epicanthic fold) that includes peoples of northern and eastern Asia, Malaysians, Eskimos, and often American Indians 2 often not cap: of, relating to, or affected with Down's syndrome — **Mongoloid** *n*
mon-goose *mān-gūs, mān-n. pl mon-gooses* also *mon-geese* *\-gēs* [Hindi & Marathi *māgūs*, fr. Prakrit *māgūsa*] (1698): any of the viverrid mammals that comprise two subfamilies (Herpestidae and Galidiinae) often grouped in a separate family (Herpestidae), that include agile ferret-sized mammals sometimes with bands or stripes, and that feed on small animals and fruits



mongoose

mon-grel *mān-grāl, mān-n. pl mon-grels* also *mon-geese* *\-gēs* [Hindi & Marathi *māgūs*, fr. Prakrit *māgūsa*] (1698): any of the viverrid mammals that comprise two subfamilies (Herpestidae and Galidiinae) often grouped in a separate family (Herpestidae), that include agile ferret-sized mammals sometimes with bands or stripes, and that feed on small animals and fruits
mon-gre-l *mān-grāl, mān-n. pl mon-grels* also *mon-geese* *\-gēs* [Hindi & Marathi *māgūs*, fr. Prakrit *māgūsa*] (1698): any of the viverrid mammals that comprise two subfamilies (Herpestidae and Galidiinae) often grouped in a separate family (Herpestidae), that include agile ferret-sized mammals sometimes with bands or stripes, and that feed on small animals and fruits
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monies *pl of MONEY*
mon-i-ker *mōn-ik-er* *mā-ni-kār n* [prob. fr. Shelta (language of Irish itinerants) *mūnnik*, modif. of *Ir ainm*] (1851): NAME. NICK.

NAME
mon-i-li-a-sis *mōn-lī-ā-sēs, mā-n. pl a-sēs \-sēs* [NL, fr. *Monilia*, genus of fungi, fr. L *monile* necklace] (1920): CANDIDIASIS
mon-ni-li-form *mā-ni-lā-fōrm adj* [L *monile* necklace — more at MANE] (ca. 1803): jointed or constricted at regular intervals so as to resemble a string of beads (a ~ root) (~ insect antennae)
mon-nish *mā-nish* *vi* [ME *monesen*, alter. of *monesten*, fr. OF *monester*, fr. (assumed) VL *monestare*, fr. L *monēre* to warn] (14c): WARN
mon-nism *mōn-ni-zam, mā-n. n* [G *Monismus*, fr. mon- + -ismus -ism] (1862) 1 a: a view that there is only one kind of ultimate substance b: the view that reality is one unitary organic whole with no independent parts 2: MONOGENESIS 3: a viewpoint or theory that reduces all phenomena to one principle — **mon-nist** *mōn-nist, mā-n. n* — **mon-nistic** *mōn-nis-tik, mā-adj*

mon-ni-tion *mōn-ni-shn, mā-n. n* [ME *monicioun*, fr. MF *monition*, fr. L *monition*, *monitio*, fr. *monēre*] (14c) 1: WARNING. CAUTION 2: an intimation of danger

mon-i-tor *mā-nā-tōr, mā-n. n* [L, one that warns, overseer, fr. *monēre* to warn — more at MIND] (1546) 1 a: a student appointed to assist a teacher b: one that warns or instructs c: one that display (as of television pictures or computer information) (2) a device for observing a biological condition or function (a heart ~) 2: any of various tropical Old World lizards (genus *Varanus* of the family Varanidae) closely related to the iguanas 3 [Monitor, first ship of the type] (18c) a heavily armored warship formerly used in coastal operations a: having a very low freeboard and one or more revolving gun turrets b: having a small modern warship with shallow draft for coastal bombardment 4: a raised central portion of a roof having low windows or louvers for providing light and air — **mon-i-tor-i-al** *mā-nā-tōr-ē-āl, tōr-adj* — **mon-i-tor-ship** *mā-nā-tōr-shīp, mā-n. n*

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monkey puzzle *n* (1866): a tall araucaria (*Araucaria araucana*) that native to Chile and western Argentina but widely grown elsewhere called also **monkey puzzle tree**
mon-key-shine *mān-kē-shīn n* (ca. 1832): PRANK — usu. used in a straight handle 2: something that disrupts (threw a monkey wrench into the peace negotiations)
monk-fish *mān-kē-fish n* (1666): either of two fishes (*Lepidosteus americanus* of America and *L. piscatorius* of Europe) used for food
Mon-Khmer *mōn-kā-mēr n* (1887): a language family containing Mon, Khmer, and a number of other languages of southeast Asia
monk-hood *mān-kē-hūd n* (bef. 12c) 1: the character, condition, or profession of a monk 2: MONASTICISM
monk-ish *mān-kē-ish adj* (1546) 1: of, relating to, or resembling a monk; also: resembling that of a monk 2: inclined to discipline self-denial

monk's cloth *n* (ca. 1847): a coarse heavy fabric in basket made orig. of worsted and used for monk's habits but now chiefly cotton or linen and used for draperies

monk seal *n* (1841): any of a genus (*Monachus*) of hair seals of Hawaii, the Mediterranean Sea, and formerly the Caribbean Sea

monks-hood *mān-kē-hūd n* (1578): any of a genus (*Aconitum*) of usu. bluish flowered poisonous herbs of the buttercup family; esp. the poisonous Eurasian herb (*A. napellus*) often cultivated for its terminal racemes of white or purplish flowers — compare **WOLFENBUTTER**

mono *mā-nō n, pl mon-os* [2mono] (1959): monophonic reduction

mono *adj* (1961): MONOPHONIC 2
mono *n* (1962): INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS

mono — see MON-
mono-ac-id *mā-nō-ā-sēd n* (1863): an acid having only one hydrogen atom

mono-acid-ic *mā-nō-ā-sēd-ik adj* (ca. 1929): able to react with one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester — used esp. of a monoamine (*mā-nō-ā-mēn n* [ISV] (1951): an amine (RNH₂) that has one organic substituent attached to the nitrogen atom; esp. the serotonin) that is functionally important in neural transmission

monoamine oxidase *n* (1951): an enzyme that deaminates monoamines oxidatively and that functions in the nervous system by breaking down monoamine neurotransmitters oxidatively

mono-am-in-er-gic *mā-nō-ā-mēn-er-jik adj* (1966): liberating involving monoamines (as serotonin or norepinephrine) in neural transmission (~ neurons) (~ mechanisms)

mono-ba-sic *mā-nō-bā-sik adj* [ISV] (1842) (of an acid): having one replaceable hydrogen atom

mono-car-box-ylic *mā-nō-kā-rē-ik adj* (ca. 1909): containing one carboxyl group (acetic acid is a ~ acid)

mono-car-pic *mā-nō-kā-pik adj* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *monocarpus*] (1849): bearing fruit but once and only once

mono-chal-si-um *mā-nō-kā-lē-si-um n, pl -sia* *\-zē-ā, -zhē-ā* [NL, mon- + *chalcium* (as in *dichalcium*)] (ca. 1890): a cymose inflorescence that produces only one main axis — **mono-chal-sial** *mā-nō-kā-lē-si-āl adj* [L *monochalcium*] (1822)

mono-chro-ma *mā-nō-kōr-mā n* [ME *monochrome*, fr. MF, fr. ML *monochroma*] (15c): an instrument of ancient origin for measuring and constraining the mathematical relations of musical tones and that consists of a single string stretched over a sound box and a movable set on a graduated scale

mono-chro-mat *mā-nō-kōr-māt, mā-nā-adj* [L *monochromatus*] (1902): a completely color-blind individual

mono-chro-mat-ic *mā-nō-kōr-māt-ik adj* [L *monochromatus*] (1822): having or consisting of one color or hue b: MONOCHROMATIC

mono-chro-ma-tic *mā-nō-kōr-māt-ik adj* [L *monochromatus*] (1822): having or consisting of one color or hue b: MONOCHROMATIC

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or Monocotyledoneae) of chiefly herbaceous embryo with a single cotyledon, usu. paracotyledons arranged in cycles of three — com

ro-ty-le-don-ous *\-d-n-əs adj*
ro-noc-ra-cy *mā-nā-kā-sē, mā-n. n* (165 person — **mono-crāt** *mā-nā-kā-rāt n* — **nk** *adj*

mono-cryst-al *mā-nā-kris-tāl n* (1926) crystal *adj* — **mono-cryst-al-line** *mā-nā-kris-tāl-līn adj*

mon-oc-u-lar *mā-nā-kyp-lar, mā-n. n* (1640) 1: of, involving, or affecting use with only one eye — **mon-oc-u-lar-ly** *adj*

monocular *n* (1936): a monocular device
mono-cul-ture *mā-nā-kāl-chūr n* (15 growth of a single crop or organism esp. 1: a crop or a population of a single kind in monoculture — **mono-cul-tur-al** *mā-nā-kāl-chūr-āl adj*

mono-cy-clic *mā-nā-si-klik, -si-adj* [ing in the molecular structure]

mono-cyte *mā-nā-sit n* [ISV] (ca. 19 with finely granulated chromatin dispe that is formed in the bone marrow, enter the connective tissue where it differs

mono-cyt-ic *mā-nā-si-tik adj*
mono-dis-perse *mā-nō-dis-pārs adj* [perse, v.] (1925): characterized by a part

mon-o-dist *mā-nā-dist n* (1751): a monody

mon-o-dra-ma *mā-nā-drā-mā, -drā-adj* (1640) 1: of, involving, or affecting designed to be acted by a single person

mon-o-dy *mā-nā-dē n, pl -dies* [ML *monodios* singing alone, fr. mon- + *aid* (1623) 1: an ode sung by one voice (a dirge or dirge performed by one person) 2: the monophonic style of 17c

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mon-o-dy *m*

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